

MATTER OF POZZOLI
In Visa Petition Proceedings
SFR-N-12749

Decided by Regional Commissioner January 28, 1974

The fact that beneficiary's salary while in the United States will be paid by the foreign affiliate of the petitioning company which is seeking his services does not preclude him from establishing eligibility for classification as an intra-company transferee under section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

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This case is before the Regional Commissioner on certification pursuant to 8 CFR 103.4. The District Director on August 13, 1973 denied the petition on the ground that beneficiary is not seeking to enter the United States temporarily to render services to the petitioner but rather he will continue to be employed by the petitioner's subsidiary in Italy.

The petitioner is seeking the services of the beneficiary at its corporation offices in San Jose, California, as an Operation Research Manager to work with its General Products Division Headquarters to establish a business plan and product strategy which reflects the needs of the European market place.

The beneficiary is a native and citizen of Italy, presently residing in Milan. He has been employed with the petitioner's subsidiary, International Business Machines, Italia, Milan, Italy, since 1962. His present position is Operations Research Manager of a group working on mathematical models to assist top management in making business decisions. The beneficiary's previous employment with the petitioner's subsidiary was as a Marketing Manager of one of the corporation's sales offices in Italy. The beneficiary's experience has been and will be utilized in the area of marketing computer products. The petitionary corporation has stated in the petition that the beneficiary will continue to be paid by the subsidiary company in his home country.

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In his decision the District Director stated:

"Section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act describes an intracompany transferee as "an alien who immediately preceding the time of his application for admission into the United States has been employed continuously for one year by a firm or corporation or other legal entity or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to continue to render his services to the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof . . ." The issue in this case is does the beneficiary qualify under this section of law and may he be admitted to the United States to perform services for a United States firm if his salary continues to be paid by his previous foreign employer abroad.

No precedent decision exists in this matter. However, the Immigration Act has been historically concerned with the source of remuneration for an alien's services. We refer specifically to two decisions involving visitors for business, to wit: *Matter of M—*, 6 I. & N. Dec. 533, in which it was held that the beneficiary was eligible under section B-1 if the actual accrual of profits remains in a foreign country, and *Matter of B— and K—*, 6 I. & N. Dec. 827, in which the term "business" was not meant to exclude incidental employment if the accrual of profits continued to be from abroad. Further, and more directly to the point, *Black's Law Dictionary*, Revised Fourth Edition, defines "service" in the following manner:

"Service" and "employment" generally implies that the employer, or person to whom the service is due, both selects and compensates the employee, or person rendering the service. *Ledvinka v. Home Insurance Company of New York*, 139 Md. 434, 115 A. 596, 597, 19 A.L.R. 167.

We construe the foregoing cited decisions to mean that the law recognizes the place where the profits will accrue or where the services will be rendered as the source of the employee's remuneration. Consequently, in the instant case it is construed that the beneficiary will be rendering his services to IBM Italia S.p.A. in Milan, Italy. In that it is they who are compensating his services, it must be to them that his services are due.

A careful review of the Congressional history of this section of law, as well as a general overview of the laws of this country, respecting the employer-employee relationship, leads us to conclude that it is the intent of section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act that the employee or beneficiary be actually employed in the United States. A consultation with the Internal Revenue Service reveals that though the beneficiary would still be liable for United States income taxes in that the

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beneficiary will "render his services" in the United States even if the salary is paid from a source abroad, the United States firm is relieved of its obligation to withhold such income tax. Further, the United States employer would be relieved of his responsibility to withhold state and any local taxes and, in addition, any such payments or contributions which he may have to make under the Social Security Act or any other state or local laws governing the security or compensation of its employees. To hold that a source of the beneficiary's salary in this case and similar cases is immaterial would not only be contrary to the heretofore discussed principles regarding employee-employer relationships but would mean that this Service would be in the position of unilaterally discharging the prospective United States employer from his responsibilities and obligations regarding his employee, to wit: the beneficiary. We cannot conclude that it was the intent of the Congress for us to do so, even though this section of law was enacted to facilitate the entry of employees of multi-national or United States firms with subsidiaries abroad.

On the basis of the foregoing discussion, it is concluded that the beneficiary is not seeking to enter the United States temporarily to render services to International Business Machines Corporation, Monterey and Cottle Roads, San Jose, California, but rather he will continue to be employed by IBM Italia S.p.A. in Milan, Italy. Consequently, he is not eligible for classification as intracompany transferee pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and this petition must be and is hereby denied."

In his brief the Counsel for the petitioner has argued:

"The District Director's decision did not indicate the existence of any evidence disputing the truth of any statements made in the Corporation's petition or that the petition failed to establish that the beneficiary met any of the statutory requirements for L-1 classification. Instead, the decision asserted that the beneficiary was ineligible to come to the United States in an L-1 classification because he would not be rendering services to the Corporation so long as he continued to be paid by IBM Italia. This conclusion was based (a) on erroneous and irrelevant interpretations of both section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the "Act") and the law regarding the employer-employee relationship and (b) on purported "policy" considerations for which no support can be found or was cited in the statute, the regulations or the statutory history.

The petition established that Mr. Pozzoli was employed continu-

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ously for more than one year by IBM Italia, that he sought to enter the United States temporarily to work in a capacity that was both managerial and involved specialized knowledge, and that the Corporation and IBM Italia are affiliated. It seems clear, therefore, that regardless of whether he was coming to render his services "to the same employer" (IBM Italia) or to an "affiliate thereof" (the Corporation), he has met all of the statutory requirements. Nevertheless, the District Director's decision concluded:

"that the beneficiary is not seeking to enter the United States temporarily to render services to International Business Machines Corporation, Monterey and Cottle Roads, San Jose, California, but rather he will continue to be employed by IBM Italia S.p.A. in Milan, Italy. Consequently, he is not eligible for classification as intracompany transferee pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and this petition must be and is hereby denied."

This conclusion is clearly erroneous as a matter of law because under the statute the beneficiary is eligible for an L-1 classification if he seeks to enter the United States "to render his services" to either the Corporation or IBM Italia, and the determination whether he is actually employed by one or the other is not relevant.

However, assuming, *arguendo*, that the District Director's interpretation of section 101(a)(15)(L) is correct, his conclusion as to Mr. Pozzoli's employer during his assignment in the United States is manifestly incorrect. The rule for determining whether an individual is employed by an employer is stated in 53 Am. Jur. 2d, Master and Servant, S. 2:

While it is said that at common law there are four elements which are considered upon the question whether the relationship of master and servant exists—namely, the selection and engagement of the servant, the payment of wages, the power of dismissal, and the power of control of the servant's conduct—the *really essential element of the relationship is the right of control*, that is, the right of one person, the master, to order and control another, the servant, in the performance of work by the latter, and the right to direct the manner in which the work shall be done. It is, moreover, essential that the master shall have control and direction not only of the employment to which the contract relates, but also of all of its details and the method of performing the work. . . . In view of some courts, it is also necessary that this work be performed on the business of the master or for his benefit.

"(In determining whether the right of control exists,) possession of either power to employ or the power to discharge is regarded as very strong evidence of the existence of the master and servant relationship, *whereas the payment of wages is the least important factor*. (Emphasis supplied; footnotes omitted).

In this case, the assignee was selected to come to this country